

# McGill Daily

Vol. 3, No. 117.

Montreal, Monday, March 9, 1914.

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## ART IN ITS BEGINNINGS

Prof. McCurdy, of Yale, at Archaeological Society

### THREE SKULLS

Placed on View Representing Three Periods—Modelling in Clay Has Entirely Disappeared—Ancient Drawings

The Montreal Archaeological Society had the privilege of listening to a most illuminating address upon the beginnings of Art, delivered by Professor McCurdy, of Yale.

Unfortunately, Professor McCurdy was suffering from a cold, which obliged him to cut short some parts of his lecture, but the audience which had gathered, despite the numerous other attractions of the evening, heartily endorsed the Principal's statement that they were well-paid for their attendance.

Professor McCurdy opened his lecture with views of three skulls, representing three periods. The first two were marked by a decidedly inartistic jawbone, but in the third, which brings us into the quaternary period, we find traces of artistic promise, and it was on this period that some really remarkable work was done in art. This period may be placed anywhere from 25,000 to 100,000 years ago, according to the liberality of your notions. Its inhabitants dwelt in caves, and in the regions where art remains have been found—that is, in France, Spain and Southern Germany—the fauna were composed of reindeer, bison, mammoths and a small type of horse. Artistic representations of these have been found on implements and on walls. The implements are the better known, we have rude clubs, and knives with figures either whole, or parts, drawn on them, or we have them curved into the shape of the animal. Some of the finest specimens were implements for throwing spears. Professor McCurdy dwelt at greater length upon the mural decorations. These have only been discovered within comparatively recent years. They represent both engravings and paintings, and fall into four periods. In the first the lines of the engraving are broad and deep, the figures are sketched in the barest outline, just what can be seen. They are a perfectly flat surface, and the animals have only two legs. In the second period we find a great advance. Various details, such as hoofs, eyes, and hair are introduced, while in the paintings the forms are modelled by means of shading, and some plimmers of the idea of perspective. In the third stage is further development of details, and there is almost a superabundance of shading and colour. So far all the drawings have been of one colour, red or black, in the fourth stage we have polychrome pictures, but this is almost a decadent art, it is becoming conventionalized, and the pursuit of exactness the general contour tends to be impaired. We also have here an early impressionistic movement, for example, a procession of reindeer is represented by one deer at the beginning and end, with a few strokes and a row of horns in between.

Almost all the paintings represent animals' profile views, which are the easiest and also the most effective. In the older form of art, however, sculpture, we have people represented, and we have them full face. Some of their sculpture is very fine, one torso in particular Professor McCurdy emphasized, which was almost classical in its outlines. Besides figures of actual men and women, we have strange outlandish figures, which are probably symbolic, possibly gods. In the progress of sculpture it tends to become bas-relief, and in general development it follows on the whole lines of painting.

In considering their art as a whole, Professor McCurdy pointed out that many of the more distinctive marks of primitive art are conspicuous by their absence. For example, in the drawings of ancient Egypt, as in the drawing of the present day child, figures are represented as clad, but the body is drawn underneath; they draw not what they see, but what they know to be there. The Troglodyte, however, was an extremely matter-of-fact individual and his pictures are exceedingly realistic, he draws animals and people, as he sees them, and not only in conventional positions, but in various attitudes, even representing motion quite skilfully. Indeed, the whole audience was impressed by the excellence of the drawing and its reality, in spite of the extraordinary shapes which these pre-historic animals possessed. One striking feature was the marvelously thin legs upon which their large fat bodies were supported.

These pictures are found on the walls and ceilings of caves, most of them very far in. It is due to this, that they have been preserved. Many probably, which have been exposed to the ravages of climate and of man, have perished. One form of art, indeed, modelling in clay, has entirely disappeared, except two figures, very fine representations of bison, which prove that it must have been a well-practised art.

After the close of the lecture, Dr. MacNaughton asked Professor McCurdy to enlarge a little further upon the connection between these drawings and magic rites. It was said that probably these figures were all charms to increase their success in the chase, for example, a weapon in the form of a deer would be far more effective than a plain stone. This would account for the use of an artist class, who would make these for their fellow tribesmen, and also might account for the decline of art. Magic is forced to lose credence as it falls over and over again, and then the practical Troglodyte would turn from it to the more utilitarian pursuits of raising cattle and growing corn.

## THE SIN OF SELFISHNESS

E. T. Colton 'Speaks in Last of Strathcona Hall Series

### FOUR CHARGES

Points on Which the Selfish Student Is Weak Are Touched on in Eloquent Address Sunday Afternoon

The last Sunday afternoon meeting of the session was held at the Hall yesterday, the speaker being Mr. E. T. Colton, of New York.

He centred his remarks around what he called the cardinal sin of student life. The most dangerous evils, he said, were not the grosser ones. These, by their very grossness, at first afforded a certain measure of protection. Other evils, too, were suppressed by the university authorities, and other still frowned down by student opinion. There was one sin, however, which was almost universal, namely, the cardinal sin of selfishness which predominates in student life. Certain men try to mitigate this evil; they say that student days are accumulating days, days when a student is absorbing to give out later. But student habits are generally ultimate, and final, and stay with the individual through life.

Mr. Colton said that he had four charges to bring against selfishness in student life. First of all it distorts our perspective, and leads to the incorporation of cheap and transient things in our lives. A time will come when our scale of values will change, the things that loom large now will seem insignificant, and we will regret lost opportunities. "A man's life consists not in the things he possesses,"

Secondly, selfishness breaks down our finer sense of distinction between right and wrong, and lets into student life low and destructive ideals. As Hillis said, "In an age like ours only men of high and moonshine could be friends of everybody." Let men live in the light of half truth, and they soon pass from the position of not being willing to pass moral judgments to that of not being able to do so.

In the next place, it gives an adequate objective to life, and dooms a man to a life of dissatisfaction and unrest. Finally it paralyzes our sense of social responsibility. Christ, in this respect, told a nephew-making story of a man who went to Jericho, got into deep need and met a friend. Mr. Colton applied this story very forcibly and vividly to McGill life, and drove the point home to his audience. He said that what men of McGill need more than anything else is just plain friends, not friends who will pull wires to get them into offices, but friends who will help and strengthen them in their difficulties.

The man whom Jesus put last in his scale was not the murderer, but the man who had soiled his soul, but the man who always tried to be first.

## ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION

Mr. Randolph Bolles Will Address Meeting of "Ornament and Structural Form."

At the meeting of the Architectural Association, to be held to-morrow night, Mr. Randolph Bolles, of Ed. and W. T. Maxwell's office, will give an illustrated address on the "Relation Between Ornament and Structural Form." This promises to be a very interesting and profitable evening, and all the members are advised to be on hand.

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## McGILL RHODES' SCHOLAR TAKES TWO DEG. AT OXFORD THIS YEAR

W. J. Pearse is to be Granted His B.Sc. and His M.A. Degrees—Canadians Have Won Many Honours This College Year—Pearse Wins Honours in Jurisprudence and Represents Oxford in Lawn Tennis and Lacrosse

W. J. Pearse, one of the McGill Rhodes Scholars now in attendance at Oxford, this year takes his degrees of B.Sc. and M.A. there. He has found also a place in final honor schools record, taking third class in Jurisprudence. He is also one of the quartette of Canadians representing Oxford against Cambridge, having found a Continued on page 4

OKLAHOMA A. & M. was captain of the track team at Syracuse, the first vaulter to go over 12 feet, and a member of two Olympic teams. He has had coaching experience at St. Bartholomew Academy with the Oklahoma A. & M. Allen and at Niagara University.

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To-day's Editor—F. G. HUGHES

## ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Athletic Association will be held in Strathcona Hall at five o'clock this afternoon. Nominations for the presidency of the Association will be called for.

## GOOD PRACTICE AT THE GYM.

Over Seventy Men on the Floor At One Time—Snappy Basketball Is Played

## PRACTICE TODAY

Many Entries for Wickstied Competition—Practice at 5.15 This Afternoon

Almost seventy men turned out on Saturday afternoon to the regular University Gym class on the Central Y. M. C. A. floor.

At 4.30 a special work out was held for the Wickstied Competition, after which the regular class work was indulged in, winding up with two fast and exciting basketball games, the results of which are as follows:—

Reds. Blues.  
Struthers. Gross.  
Bruneau. Sanders.  
Pedley. Richards.  
Wilson. Haining.  
Jacobs. Watt.  
Lowry. Latham.  
Lawson. Des Brisay.  
Won by Red—20-15.

White. Red.  
R. Eadie. Perrault.  
Busby. Kott.  
Scott. Wright.  
Desjardins. Marlet.  
Northrop. West.  
Goldblak. West.  
Won by Red—14-8.

Among the men who worked out on Saturday in preparation for the forthcoming competition were: A. G. Scott, Science '14; H. Wagner, Arts '14; C. Loughery, Med. '18; E. S. McPhail, Science '16; H. Crombie, Science '17; H. A. Des Brisay, Med. '17; L. H. Lesnot, Med. '18; L. Matthei, Science '17; E. M. Busby, Med. '17; H. A. Chisholm, Law '16; W. Bearliss, Science '17; W. G. Treadwell, Science '17; F. G. Pedley, Med. '18; J. R. Nugent, Med. '17.

The gym classes will continue to be held until the close of the session, and at all times of such a nature as to allow any one to start in at any time. No long and difficult drills are taught, and men can always be assured of a vigorous and enjoyable work out at any of the class periods.

To-day's programme starts at 5.15 p.m., when opportunity will be given to the Wickstied men for a full hour's practice.

The Gym. will be divided by a net, on one side of which the general class work will be held, while on the other the apparatus will be arranged so that the men can work out any stunts they desire.

## DIRE CHALLENGE TO BASKETBALL

Two Red and White Teams to Do Battle at Central Y

Owing to the continual rumours around the Gymnasium concerning the relative efficiency of the Intermediate Basketball teams, the McGill City and District League team hereby openly challenge the Y. M. C. A. McGill team to a gruelling combat to be debated at the Drummond Street Gym, at a date which Capt. Upham might arrange for the former team. We are sure that the sporting spirit of Capt. Upham and his team mates, coupled with their certainty of victory (of which we have heard so much lately), will cause them to accept this challenge at the earliest opportunity.

Capt. Upham might therefore kindly see Manager L. C. Montgomery, the famous student of Medicine (or Capt. Seath, the Engineering expert of McGill, and arrange).

## CANADIENS WIN.

By the score of 2-0, Canadiens on Saturday defeated Toronto at the Arena here, in the first of the home and home series for the N. H. A. championship.

## YALE VICTORIES.

Gymnasts from Yale visited New York University and were beaten by 33 1-2 to 20 1-2. Cramer, of the winning team, was first in the horizontal bar, side horse, and parallel bars, and Datcher won the club swinging. For Yale Maxim took the flying rings, and Chism the tumbling.

Yale carried off a majority of the contests in the intercollegiate individual swimming championships in the gymnasium of the College of the city of New York. Paul Roberts winning the 50 and 100 yards swims, Smith plunging contest, with 69 feet 6 inches, and Arthur McKeenan the fancy diving, while Princeton won the 22-yard swim, with E. J. Cross. In 2:27 3-5, Pennsylvania beat Princeton in the 800 foot freshman relay race.

## BOXING AND WRESTLING GROW IN INTERCOLLEGIATE FAVOR

In the Five Years Since the First Meet Was Held at Kingston There Has Been a Steady Increase in the Interest Shown by Undergrads

## RANKED AT QUEENS AMONG MAJOR SPORTS

Varsity Always Strong in Boxing—Queens for Years Invincible on the Mat—Unfortunate Friction Over Choice of Officials and Management of Meets

It is just five years since boxing and wrestling made its debut among the intercollegiate sports. Previous to that time any interest taken in these forms of athletics was confined to the local colleges. In 1909 the executives of the clubs at the three major universities agreed to hold a meet, or assault-at-arms, which should serve as a trial meet to test intercollegiate opinion and determine what support might be expected.

It was a fortunate choice that selected Kingston for the scene of this tentative contest. A keen interest had always been displayed at Queens in the arts of self-defence and for the meet of 1909 the local university not only entered a winning team but produced large and enthusiastic audiences. It was at this meet that the most spectacular work ever seen in the intercollegiate contests, was witnessed. Macdonald, the Queen's middle-weight, having entered in both middle and heavy was so unfortunate as to lose both eyes. This entailed either dropping out of one class or wrestling four times on the one day.

The Queen's man chose the latter alternative and wrestled two opponents, middle and a heavy weight, in the afternoon and two in the evening. Not one of the four bouts went full time but each was won on two straight falls. Such a feat of strength and endurance has seldom been witnessed in intercollegiate sport.

The following year although no Union had been formed, it was mutually agreed that between McGill and Queens that a second meet should be held, Montreal to be the scene of conflict. Toronto declined to enter on the grounds that the first meet had been mismanaged. The Queen's executive, quite confident that their team could repeat the success of the former year, sent a special challenge to Varsity, offering to meet the Blue and White under any reasonable conditions, agreeing among other things to allow the Varsity management to choose the officials.

Their challenge was not accepted, however, and the assault-at-arms was carried through in Montreal with two teams only, contesting. Queens once again proved overwhelmingly superior and captured every event in the three departments: boxing, wrestling and fencing.

The third meet was held in Toronto with Varsity once more—and this time strong—contenders for honors. The Blue and White boxers showed superior skill and stamina while the tricolour wrestlers captured nearly every event in their department. McGill came a poor third, with one championship, 125 lb. boxing, and one wrestling 145 lb., the latter won by default.

The fourth meet was held in Kingston last year and for the first time the McGill team broke into the running for the championship. Three very evenly matched teams were entered and the final tally stood Toronto, 6; Queens, 5; McGill, 5, with a protest lodged against Gage, the Toronto heavyweight boxer. The eligibility of the Toronto glove-artist was challenged on the grounds that he had been professionalized for playing pro-ball during the summer.

Although no ruling was handed down by the A.A.U., it was learned that Gage could not obtain a card to box in the Toronto amateur contests, owing to the questionable character of his amateur standing. The upholding of this protest would have meant a three-cornered tie.

The fifth assault-at-arms was held at McGill one week ago with results too recent to need recounting. The victory of the McGill wrestling team was complete although all her boxers except two went down to defeat.

In the five meets that have been held Queens has proved a winner three times; one championship stands in dispute and one goes to McGill. On the whole, the Presbyterians have been strong in the work of their wrestlers. For four years they had an aggregation of grapplers that were almost invincible. Toronto has always been represented in boxing by fast clever men who were able to stand the mill. Each year several points have gone to the Blue and White through the work of their glove-artists. McGill's speciality for three years seemed to be the knack of losing everything.

The overwhelming victory of their wrestlers this year places them at the forefront in this particular field of sport. During the five years that contests have been held there has been a steady growth in the interest and support shown the sports.

At Queens and Varsity and also at McGill this year, the attendance for the final meet numbered five or six hundred, a much stronger support than it is possible to obtain for any other sport outside of the major sports, football and hockey.

Indeed, at Queens, boxing and wrestling are not regarded as minor sports but are accepted as two of the most strenuous and important forms of athletics a man may engage in. The man who wins his intercollegiate bout in any class is entitled to the same size "O" as is the champion footballer or hockeyist.

So far, the meets in boxing and wrestling have been associated with contests in fencing, but there is a growing feeling among the three clubs that, fencing, except for the fact that it is an indoor sport has no alliance with the two more strenuous games and should be dropped from the assault-at-arms programme. Altogether apart from the merits of fencing itself, the lack of interest displayed by students and other spectators, cannot fail to discredit the importance of boxing and wrestling. It is quite possible that if this gentler and less interesting form of sport were divorced from the former two, that they would come to be recognized at McGill and Varsity, as they now are at Queens, as sports worthy of place with any of the games now ranked as "major."

One unfortunate feature of the five intercollegiate meets held to date, is that after each and every one of them there has been serious complaint over the mismanagement and incompetence of officials. There is no doubt that some of this complaint is established on real grievances. That the unhappy state of affairs may not be allowed to continue it would be advisable to have definitely formulated code of rules to govern all such meets in future.

Three years ago an attempt was made to draw up such a code of regulations. Either they proved inadequate to meet emergencies or they have not been properly enforced.

It is to be hoped that before the next contest, to be held at Varsity, this cause of friction will have been removed and the sport placed, as it should be, on a safe and sound basis that will ensure its permanence as an annual intercollegiate event.

## INSULATION.

To keep electricity in the wires, to prevent it from escaping, which it is always trying to do, the wires have to be bandaged up in some substance through which the electricity cannot penetrate. This is called insulation. A wire is said to be insulated when it is wrapped in non-conducting covers. Dry hair is the best material; next rank glass, mica, porcelain, and rubber. Then comes silk, cotton, etc. The wires used about ordinary buildings are insulated with rubber, oil, varnish and dry cloth. Some of the smaller wires, for electric bells, etc., are merely covered with closely woven silk or cotton threads.

The best known conductor of electricity is silver, but it is too costly to be used commercially. Copper ranks next, and is generally used for electric wiring.

## O! U! HAM-AND

If all the eggs laid by Minnesota hens last year were fried and placed one on top of another, they would make a pile 8,600 miles high. These eggs, placed end to end, would reach all the way around the earth, with 3,000 miles to spare.

According to the information the Secretary of State has at hand, there are about 11,000,000 hens in Minnesota and they produced last year 70,000,000 eggs.

Nearly half the earth is oxygen; a little more than a quarter of the earth is silicon; nearly 8 per cent of it is aluminum and nearly 5 1-2 per cent is iron.

## INDIANA.

The annual 'freshman class smoker' was held on the 17th, with an attendance of about one hundred first-year men.

David E. Atwater, of Springfield, Yale's oldest graduate, is ninety-seven years 'young.' He is planning to celebrate all by himself his seventy-fifth year out of college, which comes in June.

## EXPERIENCE VALUABLE.

That age and experience as a rule count for more than youth and enthusiasm is a theme sustained vigorously by the editor of the American Machinist. To illustrate his point he cites the following experience:

"A short time ago we spent a few days in a large machine shop where a man is considered young until he reaches sixty-five or seventy years of age. We met a number who had seen from twenty to forty years of service with this company. When inquiries were made as to their work we were told that it was as good as new. In fact, they were better than many young men in the company's employ."

"In this shop was noticed the absence of waste motion; no 'groove steps' were seen. Often much of the hurry and bustle exhibited by the younger men is useless motion, and parade action."

"To the superintendent who looks only at appearances such actions might indicate a live shop, but in fact they do not get anywhere."

## THE SHIRKER.

A gang of laborers was employed digging a mysterious ditch across the street. It was a sewer or a place to put a gas pipe or something. One man in particular was working as if he were a chorus man in a play, just going through the motions and pretending to dig a ditch. The foreman came along and spoke to him. "Don't be afraid," he said with rich sarcasm. "Lean on the shovel now an' thin. If it breaks I'll pay for it!"—Argonaut.

## MEAN THING.

Miss Banter—"Oh, Joy! Oh, Joy! I've lost ten pounds."  
Miss Meanie—"Don't worry, dearie. You'd never notice it at all!"—Judge.

## WHY NOT?

Col. Roosevelt's South American mot about his re-election was repeated with gusto in Washington the other day.  
Col. Roosevelt, it seems, said at a dinner in Buenos Ayres:  
"Statesmen are free that one good term deserves another."

## BONE GRAFTING.

It has hitherto been a cardinal principle of surgery that bone can be grafted in the body only when it is closely connected at some one point at least with living bone-producing tissue. But experiments made by Dr. Clarence A. McWilliams in the Surgical Research Laboratory of Columbia University, New York, prove that this is not the case.

In an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association illustrated with X-ray photographs he shows grafts of bone made upon several dogs, in which bone has not only lived but grown after being transplanted without contact with other bone.

Among Dr. McWilliams's conclusions are that grafts of living bone have life inherent in them and are capable of permanent growth even when transplanted to soft parts. Their life depends upon a sufficient blood supply, for practically 100 per cent. are successful when the periosteum, or membrane covering the bone, is on the graft, and 48 per cent. of his grafts have been successful without periosteum. He also proves that periosteum alone, without bone, will when transplanted into soft parts, produce new bone in a certain proportion of cases.

## OKLAHOMA A. &amp; M.

For the first time in the history of the school, a girl has been selected to represent the college in a debating contest. The young lady's name is Miss Lowry. Her family was instrumental in the foundation of the A. & M. College, and has been closely connected with it ever since.

Two American mathematicians, Professor David Eugene Smith of New York, and Florian Cajori, of Colorado, have accepted an invitation to visit Edinburgh in July to take part in the celebration of the third centenary for the invention of logarithms.  
The inventor of logarithms, Sir John Napier, lived in Merchiston Castle, which still stands in an Edinburgh suburb.

## MAJOR CLUBS TO MEET.

The annual meeting of the major clubs, football, hockey and Track, will be held on Thursday, the twelfth, in the Assembly Room at the Union. Reports will be received.

## McGILL B.C. LOSE IN RUGBY

In Championship Finals the Western Red and Whites Are Beaten by One Try

## WELSH VICTORS

Game Played in Mud that Makes Fast Work Very Difficult

The tie for the championship of the Vancouver Senior Rugby League was decided at Brockton Point yesterday, and the Welsh carried off the Miller Cup, by defeating McGill by one try to nil. It was the finest rugby final seen in Vancouver for some years for the gallant, keen and dashing way in which it was fought. There was an atmosphere of excitement about it which has attended few games played at the Point. The league season had ended with both teams tied for the championship, the tie had to be broken and the trained rosters of the college came out in all their force to give their ardent and clamorous support to their color-bearers, when they went out to give battle to a much heavier and more experienced team.

The ground was in its customary state after rain; great pools of water and extensive areas of sticky mud; rain poured heavily down during the game and the players wallowed and struggled in it without any sign of diminished strength or chastened spirit. Both teams played for all they were worth from the first minute to the last; there was much and counter rush; the scoring lines imperilled time and again, but the attack was only once successfully driven home, and this time by the only bit of passing which appeared in the game. It was purely a forward struggle, the weather conditions and the closeness of the marking were all too powerful when attempts were made to open up with passing and it was astonishing to see the gallant way in which the young McGill forwards played up to their burly antagonists. The McGill pack are a fine, upstanding lot of young fellows as are their backs, too, but they lacked by many points the speed and dash of the Welsh. What they lacked in weight, they made up for in speed and condition and impetuosity, and although beaten, they certainly played with heroic determination. In the latter part of the second half the Welsh showed their speed and vigor; their rosters had invaded the field of play right to the touchline, and they played as if inspired. The Welsh did well, when all was said and done, for the other side, to have held them out at all at this stage of the game, and twice only safety touches in the nick of time saved the situation for them.

The Welsh forwards did not stay perhaps as well as the collegians, but at all times they answered rush with rush. In the first half, especially, they played mightily, and the Welsh passed up enough opportunities to put the game on ice on one occasion. They had nothing to do but scoop the ball up from a kick across, but failed to do the scooping act. Jimmy Underhill, on another occasion, broke through beautifully, but seemed to hold on too long. The Welsh inside three were in fact doing just as well as the men on the opposite side, and the Welsh forwards in their eagerness of the McGill line made the mistake of not trying to get back at the other end, putting yard scrums to force the ball over by main force.

One minute the McGill line was being threatened from the five-yard line and the next minute the collegians would be back at the other end, putting the Welsh line in hazard. The ball travelled up and down field at a great pace, and there was any amount of good kicking with the Welsh having the edge in this respect. Where McGill shone were in their fast break-aways, their deadly following up; charging down the ball and then speeding ahead with dribbles nearly clear of opposition. Caddell and Jimmy Underhill, in going down to these, were Watkins with his timely relief kicks were prominent in resisting those.

In the second half McGill started off. McNeill ran smartly and then he cut out towards the left, but Hogarth got to it before the wing and kicked beautifully. Then Weddenburn led a long rush, Caddell drove a kick to the McGill corner, and Welsh were in a fine attacking position. McDiarmid secured from the line out and tossed well out, and the ball went across the three-quarter line to Moffatt who made a bee-line for the corner and grounded safely. McGill tried time after time to get their three-quarters a chance by a long line out, but each attempt was smothered, and they had to depend upon determined dribbling. They put their backs bravely into the four-yard line, and twice towards the finish they were nearly over, but in the end could not escape defeat.

The fielding and kicking of Hogarth, the Welsh full back, was one of the features of the game, while Watkins also fielded beautifully in the face of McGill rushes, and with Caddell did a lot of useful kicking. Jimmy Underhill also played one of his best games. Helme and Lucraft played great games in a fine attacking position. McDiarmid secured from the line out and tossed well out, and the ball went across the three-quarter line to Moffatt who made a bee-line for the corner and grounded safely. McGill tried time after time to get their three-quarters a chance by a long line out, but each attempt was smothered, and they had to depend upon determined dribbling. They put their backs bravely into the four-yard line, and twice towards the finish they were nearly over, but in the end could not escape defeat.

Mr. Henry Ball-Irving referred. At the end of the game Major Gardner-Johnson presented the Miller Cup to Smith, the stocky forward who captains the Welsh, and the Tisdale Cup to McGill for the best aggregate of scoring points. Eckhardt, the tall spare-but, three-quarter who captained McGill, receiving it.



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## ATHLETICS ABROAD

What Is Going on in the American and English Universities

## PRINCETON PLEASED.

Princeton hockey players are still talking of their trip to Ottawa, where they were splendidly entertained and enjoyed everything except the game itself. The contest was spoiled, according to men who went up with the seven, because of the wretchedly soft ice. The game was played upon a rink which depended upon nature and not amenable to the weather conditions, even the weather conditions, could not be flooded and re-frozen. It was soft and full of ruts. The game really was shiny, but hard and cleanly played through three twenty-minute periods, and the game went to Ottawa on its merits.

## DON'T COACH!

Poster Sanford, in an address to Rutgers football players last fall, said: "Don't any of you fellows ever get so involved in football that you take up the job of coaching, after you have been graduated. I did, and it really spoiled me for life. But I got out in time and went into business, and I am glad I did. A year or two of coaching, yes; it may serve to give you a financial start. But be careful about sticking too long." As announced yesterday, J. A. Reilly, of Yale, the American coach for several years, has acted upon this advice, having tendered his resignation and gone into business in this city. Henry Hubs, another former Yale star, recently resigned as Amherst coach to take up a commercial career. Amherst's new coach has not yet been selected.

## HARVARD VS. YALE.

Rowing and football are not the only sports in which Harvard has held advantage over Yale in recent years; in hockey the margin of victories is even greater. The two sevens have been playing hockey together ever since 1901, sometimes a single game for a season, and sometimes a series of games. Including this season, Harvard has won ten dual meets and Yale three. Of the twenty-one games played in these thirteen years, Harvard has won fifteen games and Yale six. With her new rink and the preparatory school players, it is sure to draw; however, the Ella may be expected in years to come to reduce Harvard's lead, although the game at Cambridge is well established, and conducted along lines of a splendid system.

## BLUES FAVORITES

Cambridge is favorite for the race

Charlie Worsnop, who has coached McGill to such great effect, was disappointed, but proud of his team.

## THE TEAMS.

McGill. Welsh.  
C. Underhill. Full Backs.  
McNeill. Three-quarters.  
Cameron. Three-quarters.  
Watkins. Three-quarters.  
Eckhardt. Three-quarters.  
McGowan. Three-quarters.  
S. Thomas. Three-quarters.  
Hillier. Three-quarters.  
Honeyman. Half Backs.  
Caddell. Half Backs.  
McLellan. Half Backs.  
Lucraft. Forwards.  
Fraser. Forwards.  
Kemp. Forwards.  
Plummer. Forwards.  
Helme. Forwards.  
Durant. Forwards.  
Clement. Forwards.  
Christian. Forwards.  
Celle. Forwards.

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and 4:16 p.m. daily except Sunday.

MONTREAL-PORLAND  
Leaves Montreal 8:01 a.m., 8:15 p.m. daily.  
MONTREAL-ALBANY-NEW YORK  
(D. & H.) New York; 8:45 a.m., 8:00 p.m. daily. Albany, 8:45 a.m., 7:35 p.m., 8:10 p.m. daily, 2:20 p.m. except Sunday.

MONTREAL-BGTON (C. V.)  
Leave Montreal 8:31 a.m., 8:50 p.m. daily.

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with Oxford on the Thames on March 28. The light blues are the heaviest crew in years, and are doing good work, while Oxford, through illness among the candidates, has been unable to keep to a definite order of rowing, and is in bad form.

Dr. William G. Anderson's action in substituting dancing, the tango, and the like, for many gymnastic exercises at Yale, has gained the disapproval of a celebrated professional gymnast, who believes that the Yale director has gone too far. "I do not wish to be understood as condemning dancing," he says, "as supplementary to other and more vigorous forms of exercise; for this purpose it is fine. But speaking from long experience as a director of physical culture, I do not believe dancing is to be recommended as a substitute for those varied exercises of the gymnasium which are designed to develop all the organs and muscles of the body."



## CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

**A. N. Jenks,** F. G. Hughes, H. Mifflin.  
**N. S. Dowd, B.A.,** D. Kirby, A. Goldbloom.  
**W. Henson,** A. S. Lamb,

## OFFICES:

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## TRAVEL AND EDUCATION

Four years ago the city of Pittsburgh received from an anonymous donor a fund of \$250,000 the income of which was to be used by teachers selected from the public schools for vocational betterment, preferably in travel. The privilege of release from duty for a season of travel to another region at home or abroad, and of study in schools of pedagogy or in colleges and universities, has now been granted to 322 teachers, and another group goes forth this coming summer. By this endowment the teacher of the public schools gets much of what professors in the colleges and universities enjoy during their sabbatical years. Horizons are widened. Insights into new bodies of truth and new details of teaching technique are won. Consequently when teaching is resumed pupils and masters both know that a more competent instructor is at work. The few exceptions only prove the rule. Such personal expansion and gain in the art of teaching must be the usual result of a care-free, full pursed jaunt of a Pittsburgh teacher to the summer schools of Columbia and Harvard Universities, to Chautauqua summer assemblies, and to schools of pedagogy, kindergartening, and the applied arts.

In progressive, up-to-date and well-to-do communities the sabbatical year already exists for high school teachers. But it seems as necessary for the primary and grade teachers; indeed more so, some would contend. But pending acceptance of this system by a town or city, individuals, duplicating the generosity of the Pittsburgh donor, can do much through special endowment to make the summer vacation season a time of fine growth as well as of rest.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

Our "empty columns," alluded to in a letter to "Our Heresy" Editor to-day, are so filled that in spite of the fact that a letter to the Column was inserted in the middle of the week, two new ones are left out to-day for lack of space.

## McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

FROM THE MCGILL DAILY, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1912.

The second annual Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Tournament between McGill and the M. A. A. took place at the Union. McGill won the Tournament by points, 6-5.

Ex-McGill Prof. chosen as associate Director of School of Journalism, Dr. J. W. Cunliffe originally attained international reputation as Professor of English at McGill University.

The last regular meeting of the Readers' Club for the year 1911-1912, was held during the week. Papers were read by Miss Johnson, W. B. Yates and Celtic School, Mr. McDonald on Chinese Literature.

## CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor, McGill Daily.

Dear Sir,—I notice an article in to-day's "Star" on the employees of the McGill Union, in which are enumerated a number of advantages it has to offer. Amongst other things is mentioned the dining room conveniences, in which good meals can be had for 25c, and the advantages of a Grill Room enjoyed. I have reasons for suspecting that the writer of this article has not availed himself of the opportunity of enjoying the advantages of this "twenty-five cent" meal. I know, for my own part, that I have tried to do so; but have not succeeded. I have been a frequenter of the Union for the past three years, and have had my digestive organs tested by the various caterers, who have followed in the fatal footsteps of their predecessors. In my opinion, the failure of the McGill Union to attract students is largely due to the inefficiency of the catering. Social life has always largely centred around food from the earliest times; so much so that the ancient Greeks used to talk of their most intimate friends as their "table companions."

In view of this it seems to me that the success of the Union is largely dependent upon the success of the dining room. Now, it is conceivable that if the meals were satisfactory, hundreds of students would go out of their way to escape the Union and take their meals elsewhere? It is quite evident that the Executive of the McGill Union have during the present session shamefully neglected this dining room department of their responsibilities; although this may be largely due to the sinking of the building, which has required so much attention.

The smell of the dining room, the dirty table cloths, and the slovenly waiting, would compare with a third rate lodging-house which it would take a Dickens or a Balzac to describe. For some inexplicable reason the Grill Room enjoyed. I have reasons for suspecting that the writer of this article has not availed himself of the opportunity of enjoying the advantages of this "twenty-five cent" meal. I know, for my own part, that I have tried to do so; but have not succeeded. I have been a frequenter of the Union for the past three years, and have had my digestive organs tested by the various caterers, who have followed in the fatal footsteps of their predecessors. In my opinion, the failure of the McGill Union to attract students is largely due to the inefficiency of the catering. Social life has always largely centred around food from the earliest times; so much so that the ancient Greeks used to talk of their most intimate friends as their "table companions."

Riley Hearn says:  
"Our old friend Lipton is going after the America Cup once again, with Shamrock IV, or V, I don't just recollect which."

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ing room department of their responsibilities; although this may be largely due to the sinking of the building, which has required so much attention. The smell of the dining room, the dirty table cloths, and the slovenly waiting, would compare with a third rate lodging-house which it would take a Dickens or a Balzac to describe. For some inexplicable reason the Grill Room enjoyed. I have reasons for suspecting that the writer of this article has not availed himself of the opportunity of enjoying the advantages of this "twenty-five cent" meal. I know, for my own part, that I have tried to do so; but have not succeeded. I have been a frequenter of the Union for the past three years, and have had my digestive organs tested by the various caterers, who have followed in the fatal footsteps of their predecessors. In my opinion, the failure of the McGill Union to attract students is largely due to the inefficiency of the catering. Social life has always largely centred around food from the earliest times; so much so that the ancient Greeks used to talk of their most intimate friends as their "table companions."

As long as students like myself, find that they can get a well cooked, clean, served up meal at the same price elsewhere, it is not likely that they are going to pig it at the Union. If the table were congenial, I feel sure that most students of McGill would find one another's company sufficiently congenial without having to seek refuge in down-town restaurants. Personally, I would rather pay more for my meal to enjoy the advantages of the Union, if the catering were better. As a suggestion, perhaps, if this meal ticket business were abolished and a well equipped grill-room established, it would be a greater success in providing for the needs of the majority. Even a good table d'hôte meal, with the price raised to about 35c, would possibly attract more than the present kind of meals I have tried to describe.

It would be a pity for Sir William Macdonald to be given the impression that his munificent gift of the Union Building was not duly appreciated, and it is for this reason, that, at this opportune time, I venture, to severely criticize what I think to be at the root of the evil. It has even been suggested that a well-stocked cellar might add to the conviviality of the social life at the Union, this might be so; but even without going as far as this, there is no doubt that a well-managed dining room would do a great deal to fulfil the purpose which Sir William Macdonald had in mind.

Yours faithfully,

E. F. L. HENSON,

820 Dorchester St. West.

## MOUNT ALLISON GRADUATES AND FORMER STUDENTS IN RE-UNION

R. B. Bennett Speaks in Favor of Plank in Progressive Party Platform—Responsibility of Graduates to their Alma Mater Young Canadian's Duty.

Addressed by Dr. Borden, the president of the University, and by R. B. Bennett, and well attended, the annual meeting of the Mount Allison Association at the Edinburgh Cafe, last Saturday, was a success. Mr. Bennett made the speech of the evening. Dr. Borden extended greetings from Mount Allison, and the chairman, Mr. LeRoy Shaw, reported from the retiring executive. The guest of honour dwelt generally upon the responsibility of graduates to their Alma Mater, of young Canadians to the Dominion, and to the Empire. He laid emphasis on the statement that the Progressive policy gathering strength in the United States should be inaugurated in Canada.

The members of Parliament for Calgary, the "Western Whirlwind," is an imported typhoon from the Maritime Provinces. He complimented the graduates present last Saturday on the tremendous influence Mount Allison exerted in all parts of the Dominion, through her representative graduates. It was a moot question, he thought, whether a small college was not better than a large one. The powers of character building in the one comparing well with the advantages of the other. Life in residence, too, enabled undergraduates to meet and to size up those with whom they would compete or cooperate later in life.

Mr. Bennett stated that the young men and women now had more opportunities than Canadians ever had before. But their responsibility was proportional. They owned a half-cent time but they must use it rightly. Material success should not be striven after. Croesus is not so well remembered as Virgil or Euclid. Of two men of his own acquaintance, one was wealthy, and in a public office; the other earned little more than enough to keep himself; yet the influence of the poor man far exceeded that of the rich.

The responsibility of governments to the people should also be recognized. Mr. Bennett came out strongly against selection of candidates for office, from conventions.

"You practically know, beforehand who is to run," he said.

In many of the United States, most recently in Illinois, and the city of Chicago, primary elections were the

rule. The people themselves nominated the representatives of each party by a previous election. There could thus be no "boxing" of the candidates in conventions. The system which the Progressive Party on the other side of the line was advocating was much fairer than that at present in force in Canada.

There was a responsibility also from Canadians to the Mother Country. A picture of the little fleet which sailed out of Plymouth Harbor to fight the Spanish Armada, was drawn. The English fleet has grown, and now the English labourer is heavily taxed to supply the navy which protects all the colonies. Mr. Bennett closed with a strong appeal to the patriotism of those present to support the Empire. "We have the largest Freshman class this year, in the Maritime Provinces," said Dr. Borden in his address of greetings from Mount Allison. The last had been the most orderly year since his appointment to the presidency.

He touched on the need for outside assistance felt by the University. Each student who pays forty dollars for a year's tuition, obtains what cost the University a great deal more. Graduates who had been able to attend University by reason of the lost cost, and those who had at all reaped the benefit of a university education at Mount Allison, should feel that they were debtors to the college.

Ways and means to perfect the organization of the Mount Allison Association were touched upon. The following new executive were then elected:—President, H. P. Borden; Vice-President, Miss Daisy Satabrook; Secretary, H. H. Bigger, Miss Alice Balderstein, H. Le Roy Shaw, Frank McFadyen.

Those present included: R. B. Bennett, Dr. B. Borden, H. LeRoy Shaw, R. E. Patterson, Susan Draper Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Latta, H. H. Bigger, H. C. Atkinson, Agnes Fisher, T. T. Black, Alex. Black, C. W. Innes, E. E. MacArthur, A. M. Balderstein, H. Borden, B. Trotter, Kate Lawrence, Cameron, Marion Crowe, Winifred S. Buckley, C. B. Buckley, B. G. MacAfee, R. Youill, Jas. S. Blight, C. O. Scott.

## A Few Facts About Art of Brewing

A Short Review of the Evolution of a Great Industry

Seventy-five or a hundred years ago the brewing of ale was done in the autumn, so that the beer would have a chance to mature and age in a cool temperature, during the cold winter months, because refrigeration plants were unknown in those days, and the brewer had to regulate his brewing to the weather. Even then the beer was constantly subjected to varying changes of temperature, and it was largely a matter of speculation how the beer would finally turn out. Compare these crude conditions with the modern brewing methods where, regardless of weather conditions, the beer in the vats is kept at a uniform, unvarying temperature and matures and ages for months under ideal conditions. Mention is made of the method of aging years ago, compared with conditions now in vogue, because ageing is such an important factor in successful brewing that it has been placed first.

MODERN METHODS A NECESSITY.

The modern brewery, no matter what over advantages it possesses, which is not equipped with the necessary facilities for fully ageing beer, can never produce a really fine commodity. Other processes of modern brewing tend to make very radical changes towards bettering the product. Filtering, pasteurizing, and sterilizing of water was unknown years ago, but every drop of water used in the brewing process in a modern and up-to-date brewery passes through every one of these processes. From this it follows that beer, prepared from water treated in this manner, must be absolutely free from germs or bacilli, and consequently, carefully brewed beer is the pursuit of all liquid beverages, and, being the concentrated essence of barley, is one of the most wholesome drinks that it is possible to obtain.

UP-TO-DATE PROCESSES IN USE LOCALLY.

It is not necessary to go outside of Montreal to see the finest brewing plants on this continent. The Dore's Brewery is one of the oldest breweries in Canada, and has been famous for decades for the quality of its products. The ground on which this brewery is situated covers an area of about 200,000 square feet, and its equipment represents an outlay of probably one and a half to two million dollars. Every device known to modern brewing is found in this brewery, which now forms part of the National Breweries, Limited.

Another very interesting plant is the Dawes Brewery on St. Paul St., where the new Flying Dutchman is produced. To equip and bring this brewery right up-to-date over half a million dollars was recently expended. The product of this brewery—Kongligier—is recognized by all who have tried it as the finest product of the brewers' art. Some time ago this brewery was opened to the inspection of the students of McGill, who were very much interested in the different processes of the brew and expressed their surprise at the scrupulous cleanliness maintained all over the brewery.

Combined with the National Breweries is the Dawes Breweries at Lachine, which are the largest breweries in Canada, producing ale only. These are about the oldest breweries in the country, producing ale continuously from the date of their inception.

BEER AS A BEVERAGE.

That beer is becoming more and more the popular beverage of modern times is evidenced from the largely increasing output from year to year, which is constantly necessitating the enlargement of the different plants. And is it any wonder? Beer is the most wholesome of all beverages. It is the favourite beverage of the most progressive nations of the world to-day. The nations who have done and are doing more than all others to benefit mankind in literature, science and art are beer drinkers.

Canadians, Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen and Americans are fast discarding all other beverages for good beer. They are beginning to realize that for their best accomplishments they find beer the most wholesome, most invigorating, and least injurious of all known beverages.

## ROUND ABOUT THE COLLEGE

TO WHICH EVERYBODY IS A REPORTER.

The Railway Commissioners have granted leave to C. P. R. to carry party of mining students of McGill University at special rate of \$40.00 per capita for trip from Montreal, Que., to Rossmore, Phoenix, and Greenwood, B.C., and return, or at \$50.00 per capita from Montreal to Vancouver, B.C., and return, including side trips to Rossmore, Phoenix and Greenwood, B.C. Granting leave to carry such party, if desired, over lines from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie and back at rate of \$2.75. And that any other parties desiring to travel for same purpose to British Columbia or any other mining district, be granted, equally favorable terms, until otherwise ordered by Board.

The McGill Maritime Club will hold their annual dinner on Friday evening of this week at the St. Lawrence Hall. Dr. W. W. Chipman is to be the guest of honour. Graduates will be invited to attend. Tickets may be procured from Mr. Kinney at Strathcona Hall.

We have a new name for our University which, viewed broadly, is probably more applicable than many of us realize. One day, while the signboard for the Alma Mater dance was displayed in front of the Union, a very noticeable loving couple passed. He was anxious to display superior knowledge, and pointing boldly at the board, read, "Alma Mater dance." Then, turning to his fair companion, "Know what that means?—that's football!" Let us take the lesson to heart.

The last dance of the College year will be held in the Union on Wednesday evening. Med. '16 organized the dance, but it is open to the whole University.

Tickets may be obtained from members of the executive, and also from the Union porter.

## FUTURITIES

To-day—  
Athletic Association.  
Arts Nominations Close.  
Gymnasium.  
"Crime of the Delectus," Monument National, 8.15 p.m.  
Tuesday—  
Dr. Starkey's Lecture.  
Architects Association.

Wednesday—  
Medical Dance.  
Gymnasium.  
Thursday—  
Orchestra Practice.  
Friday—  
Maritime Club Dinner.  
Saturday—  
Gymnasium.

## MCGILL RHODES' SCHOLAR TAKES

Continued from page 1

place on both the Lawn Tennis and on the Lacrosse teams.

One of the most interesting annual reports relating to Oxford University, particularly from a Canadian point of view, that of the Rhodes trust—has just been published, and the record of the Canadian scholars is notable. The number of scholars in residence at Oxford in the course of the academic year 1912-1913, was 175, of whom 73 were from the overseas dominions, 88 from the United States, and 14 from Germany.

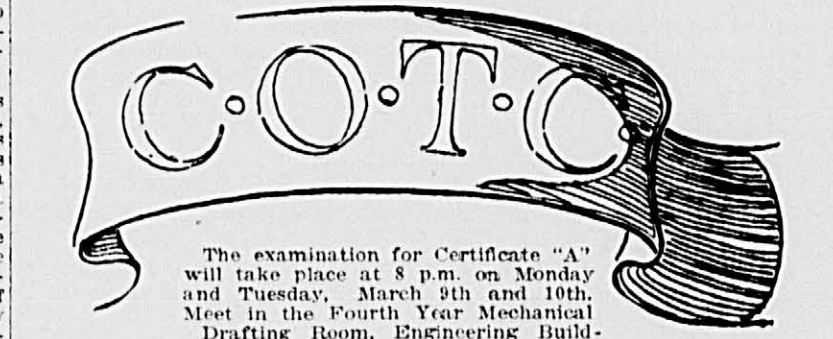
During the year, Mr. A. L. Burt, of Ontario, divided the Beit prize, for an essay on "Proposals in the direction of a union of the empire before the opening of the Colonial Conference of 1887," and was awarded the Robert Herbert memorial prize. The B. Sc. degree was awarded to Mr. L. Brehaut, Prince Edward Island; and that of B. C. L. to Mr. J. B. Brehaut, Nova Scotia. In the final honor schools the following were the results: First class: Natural science, S. C. Dyke, British Columbia; Jurisprudence, J. B. MacNair, New Brunswick; Second class, natural science, A. A. Sturley, Quebec; Jurisprudence, J. B. Clearhue, British Columbia; J. M. P. Coady, Nova Scotia; modern history, L. Dixon, New Brunswick; D. C. Harvey, Prince Edward Island. Third class, Jurisprudence, W. J. Pearce, Quebec; English literature, H. C. Warburton, Prince Edward Island. Fourth class, Jurisprudence, R. H. Tait, Newfoundland.

In the course of the year the following proceeded to degrees for which they had qualified: B.Sc., and M. A.: L. Brehaut, Prince Edward Island, B. A.; J. B. Clearhue, British Columbia; J. M. P. Coady, Nova Scotia; D. C. Harvey, Prince Edward Island; J. B. MacNair, New Brunswick; W. J. Pearce, Quebec; H. C. Warburton, Prince Edward Island; and R. H. Tait, Newfoundland. J. B. Clearhue was admitted to read for the degree of B. C. L.

In athletics the Canadians do not figure so prominently as might be expected; only the following represented Oxford against Cambridge: Lawn tennis, W. J. Pearce, Quebec; Lacrosse, E. Dixon, New Brunswick; E. R. Siddall and J. T. Thorson, Manitoba; and W. J. Pearce, Quebec.

A. L. Burt, of Ontario, published "Imperial Architects" during the year. The advancement of peace was in the mind of Cecil Rhodes when he formed the trust; and it is notable that only one Rhodes scholar, and he a German, has turned to the science of war for his profession. The following list indicates the lines of work taken up by Rhodes scholars, who have left Oxford up to date.

Education	144
Law	112
Clerical work	18
Social and philanthropic work	6
Medicine	25
Scientific work (research)	5
Engineering	4
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Diplomatic and consular service	6
Civil service	19
India and British Empire	19
U. S. A.	25
Germany	25
Army (Germany)	1
Journalism	9
Business	15
Farming	12
Unknown	431



## THINGS THEATRICAL

DUBOIS QUARTETTE.

The fifth concert by this talented organization will take place on Tuesday next, in the hall of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

The programme will consist of a quintette by Kahn, selections by the Quartette, and solos from "Depuis le Jour," and "Louise," by Miss Edna Ingilis, a local soprano.

HIS MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday night the Quinlan Opera Company sang "The Flying Dutchman," for the first time in Canada, before a capacity house, which was in every way as responsive as the opera warranted—and that was a good deal.

"Flying Dutchman" is not so characteristically Wagnerian as for instance, "Tannhauser," or "Lohengrin." It is a good deal lighter, suggesting at times comic opera, particularly in the sailors' chorus, which, by the way, was sung by a chorus of men, every one of whom must be an artist in his finger tips, for the chorus was one of the gems of the performance.

It is a strange coincidence that the opera "La Gioconda," also has a sailors' chorus, which very closely resembles the one in this opera, even to the degree of its approaching comic opera.

The story of this tragedy is somewhat weird, based on an old folk story which first found its way into fiction through Marryat's "Phantom Ship." Heine acquainted Wagner with the story, and the opera was built round it.

Daland, the skipper of a Norwegian craft, returns home after many years at sea, with a stranger. His daughter, Senta, recognizes the stranger from a painting as the skipper of "The Flying Dutchman," she knows that he is doomed to eternal voyage upon the sea from which he can be redeemed only by a woman who would love him, and remain true to him unto death, and, knowing this, both plies and loves him, and promises to be true. But Erik, a huntsman, reminds Senta of her former love for him. The Dutchman overhears this and knows that all is lost to him, for he sees Senta being swayed by Erik's appeals. He hurries to his ship, and sets out on his eternal voyage, but ere the ship is out of sight, Senta, crying "Here remain I true to you till death," throws herself into the sea. The ship immediately vanishes, and the Dutchman and Senta are seen soaring heavenwards, saved.

The greatest praise is due to Robert Parker, who sang the Dutchman, and to Miss Percival Allen, who sang Senta. The former is the possessor of a baritone voice of wonderful strength,

and the latter a soprano voice of equal strength.

One of the youngest of the company, and much admired as "Venus" in Tannhauser.

ROBERT PARKER.

GLADYS ANCRUM.

The company's leading baritone, who plays "Wotan" in "Tristan and Isolde."

One of the youngest of the company, and much admired as "Venus" in Tannhauser.

"Why don't women dress sensibly?" "If they did, half the industries of the world would go to smash."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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Continuing education	7
Miscellaneous	4
Unsettled up to date	4
Unknown	4
	431

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Lamb with Green Peas.  
Steak and Kidney Pie.

VEGETABLES  
Green Peas. Carrots.  
Baked and Mashed Potatoes.

PASTRY  
Lemon and Raisin Pie.  
Peach Pie. Apple Pie.  
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range and sweetness, his acting is masterly. Miss Allen is the possessor of a dramatic soprano voice of remarkable power and sweetness, which she used to every advantage as Senta. William Anderson sang Daland, and Maurice D'Olekey was Erik, the one a bass, the other a tenor, acquitted themselves favorably. The chorus was excellent, the orchestra superb. The bill for to-night will be "Rhinegold," which is the prelude to the Nibelungenring.

A PRAYER.  
Oh, Master of the World of men  
And Ruler of Eternity,  
Neither with voice nor flowing pen  
Have I asked many things from Thee;

I have not begged for wealth or fame,  
With selfish prayers of little worth,  
Nor have I called upon Thy name,  
To smite my enemies to earth.

Yet now to Thee I raise my eyes  
And lift my voice for Thee to hear:  
No rich and sordid gift I prize,  
No plethora of gold and gear,  
Only this single boon I pray,  
That in a busy world and wide,  
Whether my life be grave or gay,  
I may not grow self-satisfied.

—Berton Braley.

A New Yorker tells of a pleasant evening spent by him and a friend at a cafe in Paris, where the fare and the music were so good that they lingered on and on, says The Argonaut. When at last they rose to go to the New Yorkers' hat was not to be found. "What sort of hat was it, monsieur?" inquired the polite individual in charge of the hat and wraps. "It was a new silk hat," said the American.

"Alas! monsieur," exclaimed the attendant, "all the new hats have been gone for half an hour."

Mr. G. E. Russell tells an incident as having happened to a clerical friend of his. Returning to his parish after his autumn holiday, and noticing a woman at her cottage door with a baby in her arms, he asked: "Has that child been baptized?" "Well, sir," replied the curtsying mother, "I shouldn't like to say as much as that; but your young man came and did what he could."

"Why don't women dress sensibly?" "If they did, half the industries of the world would go to smash."—Louisville Courier-Journal.